

BRITISH NATION.

Seturbay, November 24. 1711.

Should have thought all the Words us'd, and the Displeasure of some Peo-ple, which, they say, I have gain'd, in arguing against setting up the Ex-orbitant Power of the Emperor, an in Purchase, if I were not fore I am pulhing on the true Interest of England, of Britain, and of all the Protestant Confederates, the Interest of Religion and Liberty, and in thert, the Interest of every Thing that is, or ought to be dear to us in this Nation-

If, therefore, I do not make it appear. That all those who are for thus setting up the Auffrian Greatness, are blindly laying the Foundation, of the Ruin and Deffrudi-

on of the Protestant Interest in Europe, and are therefore Trayfors to themselves, and to the Interest of Truth and Liberty in the World.

If I do not prove, That they are rejecting the most glorious Opportunity, of raining the Protestant Powers of Europe into an Establish'd Superiority over the Popill, fo as that They, the Popill, shall never be able-to carry on a Religious War in Establishment.

or their blinded Parry-Prejudices, which can never, Mirasle excepted, be put into

preffions either of Autiria or of France.

If, I fay, I do not do all this, against all possible Contradiation. I do nothing at all. and shall me content to be thought so of-And if this be true, you will blush for your Reproaching the Author of this, with Writing for French Councili, and for Parties, Ministry, or any one.

Upon this Occasion, however. I ask my Readers leave to make a fhort Digr ffion relating to myfeif, as Pleading a Caufe which some cannot receive.

He that will serve honest Men, must not promise himself that he shall not anger them; must be content, while be pushing on their Interest, to be out of their Favour, and must run the Venture of their doing him Right, when their Rectify'd Judgments come at long run to be farther enlighteed.

I have been early exercised with this Ufage from honest blinded Men, even from 2 Youth, which I am oblig'd to expole, mot to charge them, but to defend myfelf: I had their Reproaches when I blam'd their Credulity and Confidence, in the Flatteries and Carefles of Popery under King Fames, and when I protetted openly against the Addresses of Thanks to him, for his Illegal Liberty of Conscience, founded upon the Difpenfing Power-

I had their Anger again, when, in print, I opposed at the utmost hazard, the taking off the Penal Laws and Test, and had the Discouragement to be told by some grave, but weak good Men, That I was a Young Man, and did not underftand the Diffenters lutereft, but was doing them harm inflead of good; to which, when Time nodeceiv'd them, I only return'd the Words of Eliphas to Fob, for which G. dnever reprov'd him- Old Men are not always wife, neither do the aged understand Wisdom. 406

I had their utmost Displeasure again, at the first coming out of The shortest Way with abe Diffenters, when they run away with it as they do now, without giving themselves

their Hands again, to prevent the Op- leave to learch into Things - That the Book was really a Plet to defiroy all the Dissenters - When Honest Col-W___ Il undertook to be the Hangman, 12ther than the Author should want a pass out of the World; and Mr. 5 - at the Head of a who! Club at declar'd, if he could find me, he would deliver me up. and abate the Government the sol. promifed.

Yet in all these Things, the Gentlemen have done me Juftice in their Turn; that is, Time and Truth has Vindicated me, and Convinc'd them, and they have liv'd to own themselves mistaken in them all, and so

they will do now.

He that will follow Principle and espouse Truth, must prepare to disoblige these he ferves, and however discouraging, must be content to be Condemn'd unheard, Cenfur'd unconfuted, and have all the Reproach which Prejudice, back'd with Ignorance, can invent - And I am prepar'd for this ; nor shall I ever abate speaking open Truth, what Power or Party foever I provoke or displease, if I am but first satisfy'd and convinc'd that I am right; he that dares not own Truth, is unworthy to be own'd by the God of Truth; therefore, and because I am coavinc'd, I not only speak Truth, bus am defending the leterest, not of Britain only, but of all the Proteffant Nations in Europe; therefore, I say, I go on, despifing the Opposition of those, whose Intereft I am fore I ferve in it.

Now these very Gentlemen are under the Winkers of their own Prejudices again, and I must bear the Reproaches of their Ignorance, because I am not for ferting up again the Power of the German Emperor, under whose Cruelty and Tyranny so much Prerestant Blood has been spilt, and all the Delufion lies in this, That there is nothing to be done bus this or France; God forbid Burope should be brought to this dreading fireight, that the Proteffant Intereft thould be doom'd to the Yoke of one of two Ty-

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Let us therefore Examin this Case 10 fant Religion, and to the Encrease of the bottom, and you will, in Time, have your Byes open'd to other Things.

I ask the Readers Pardon for this Digreffion, and shall make amends for it, by making no more.

I proceed to my Enquiry in this Cafe: I have ask'd a Question already, which I am fure not a Manamong my Oppofers can answer ; I beg leave to put it once more for them to confider of.

What Necessity are me under so give the mbole Spanist Monarchy, feither to one House or to the other; either to Auftria or to Bourbonne? And bow does it follow, that to Argue ag linst the first u to Argue for the last ?

I hall leave all my Antagonists at Liberty, and give them Time to Answer me, if they can - And I thall now, for the farther Explication of what I am upon' come to a plain Proposition, flate the true Interefts of the Protestant Powers in Europe, and how they may now, and perhaps wever, if not now, be Establish'd with inexpressible Glory and Advantage.

Briezin and Holland, or the Queen and the States General, are the Head of this great Confederacy; it is by their joing Power that France has been reduc'd, his Power broken, his Invincible Armies beaten, his Consummate Generals baffled ; I join them together in it, curfed be he that Attempts to part them in this Case; their Union and firid Confederacy having been the Cement and Band, which has ty'd the reft fast together ; and therefore; for the faying a fair and firm Ground-Plot fof what I am a coming to; I shall lay down one Maxim in Politicks, which the Affairs of Europe for many Years paft have made Effential, bowever the Debauch'd Principles of our lase State men guided them from it ; I'ay has for many Years paft made Effential to the Peace and Liberty of Europe, to the Inteseft, Sifety, and Prosperity of the ProteWealth, Commerce and Happynels of this Nation in particular, and this is,

That it is the Undoubted Wifdom, the only true and effectual Security, and the very Foundation of Safety and Wesith to this Nation, and the whole Protestant Inte-rest, That a firm, inviolable, constant, and fincere Amity and Union be for ever Maintgin'd between Great Beltain and the States General.

If I could put it into the most Comprehentive Terms that Words could express I could not bring it up to the due, a fuitable height, which the Value and Necessity of fuch a Union requires ; but as this is Text which requires some Comment, I shall, with as much brevity as I can, explain it, and from this Foundation, thall advance fome leffer Propositions, which have a Proportion of Truth in them all, and put together, Confirm and Illustrate, or I might indeed say, really make up the great Complication of Truth in the other-

1. From the first forming the Common Wealth, or Nation, which themselves call the States, we vulgarly the Dutch, their Interest and ours has been inseparable.

2. Many Times (I say nothing but what I's prove) their Assistance has, next to Divine Providence, been our Deliverance from being Swallow'd up by Popifo, Exorbitant, and Tyrannical Power, and sometimes, tho' not so often, ours has been fo to them.

3. No Breach has ever been made in the Friendthip and good Underflanding between the English and the Duch, but it has been a Judgment upon the Protestant Interest in general, a Wounding both Sides, and a Rejoycing to the Popish Interest of Europe.

4. For these two to fight, is for the Protestant Interest, as a Body, to turn feto de se, and to theath a Sword in its

own Bowels.

5. The Interest of these two, cannot eakly be made separately so strong, as to give the least Umbrage to one and ther, their only interfering Interest being that of Commerce, and that not so great as most People imagin.

6. Their United Interest, however great, cannot be Injurious to the rest of the Protestant Powers of Europe, so as that they should be jealous of

their Power.

7. In their United Greatness, consists the Sasety and Glory of the Protestant Nations of Europe.

8. Their United Strength has been the Foundation of the reducing France to

the State it is now in ; has been the most effectual Vigour of the War, and may be made the effectual Sacurity of the Peace.

9. No Peace can be Safe to the Proteflant Intereft, as the Interefts of Europe now fland, if these two are not so flrengthned, as to be able to hold the Ballance in their own Hands-

These Things are so extensive so their Nature, and contain so much the Rule of Protestant Instance in Europe, that I shall take the Liberty to Discourse of them more at large than this Paper will allow.

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